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FRIMLEY & CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1972



FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor A J Byrne (Chairman)
Councillor Mrs. R. B. Corry (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor Dr. I M Boswarva
Councillor L. L. Davies
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Councillor H B La Costa
Councillor E D Lawrence
Councillor T P Lyons
Councillor Col K M Robertson
Councillor C. W. Torrens

and ex officio:

Councillor W F Toynbee - Chairman of the Council

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Chief Public Health Inspector

STUART V. ROBINSON, F.R.E.S. M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. J. DESBROW, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

G. PAXTON

D. W. GORDON M.A.P.H.I.

A. G. ALLIBONE M.A.P.H.I.

Cleansing Supervisor

G. BUSH

Assistant Cleansing Supervisor

C. J. BARNES

Public Analyst

J. A. PALGRAVE, B.Sc., M.CHEM.A., F.R.I.C.

Additional Public Analyst

S. LANDSMAN, M.CHEM.A., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T.

Chief Clerk

S. A. LOCKING

Clerks

MISS S. ELKINS (Resigned 23 7 72)

MRS. G. CHUBB (Appointed 28 8 72)

MISS L. M. CURRIE

MISS J. CADMAN (Resigned 5 9 72)

MISS Y. BLANCHARD (Appointed 11 9 72)

OFFICE - Public Health Department, Municipal Buildings, London Road,
Camberley, Surrey

TELEPHONE NUMBER - CAMBERLEY 65222

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1972**

To the Chairman and Members of the Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the district for the year 1972.

From the vital statistics, as last year, we see some halt in the trend of a falling birth rate and a population rise due to a natural increase and to immigration. It is now becoming commonplace to report the absence of deaths from any of the commoner infectious diseases but this would not be so if there were any failure to maintain the relatively high immunisation rates which exist in the district.

There were no maternal deaths which occurred as the result of child-birth and the infantile mortality figures were very satisfactory.

As in previous years the Mass X-Ray Unit continues to give valuable services and especially as a means of offering these facilities to many families from abroad who would not appear to have had a chest X-Ray at entry to this country.

The old Police Station in Camberley was adapted to give continuity of service for the essential Clinics in the locality during the Poplars Health Centre redevelopment and The Mobile Dental Clinic was usefully employed for maintaining the work of the Dental Surgeon.

During the year an additional routine examination was introduced into the School Health Service for girls aged five years and with the co-operation of the Head Teachers and parents. It briefly consists in obtaining a specimen of urine for bacteriological and chemical analysis. Its object is primarily to detect early infections which, if untreated, may progress to give rise to infections of the urinary tract with kidney damage. It is anticipated that approximately one per cent of cases will be brought to light as in need of observation.

The Old People's Welfare Committee continues its very valuable role as a co-ordinating body and has become more representative of all the statutory and voluntary services in the district associated with the welfare of the elderly. Its Day Centre needs remain but it would be difficult to give adequate praise to those of its members and others who give so unsparingly of their services in a voluntary capacity in a variety of ways.

The development of the Frimley Park District General Hospital was advanced during the year and several informal discussions took place as to the difficulties which might be expected to arise having regard to its natural catchment area. It seemed that as most of its patients would come from Hampshire the role of the two main health authorities concerned with its administration would inevitably be complicated. Especially would this be apparent for the supporting community services for the patient before, during and after an admission to hospital when one considers the involvement of the health visiting and nursing services, the Social Services and the Ambulance Service and their derivation from the counties of Hampshire, Surrey and possibly others.

I would wish to thank Dr. Davies, Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Guildford, for her invaluable help during the past year.

In conclusion may I thank the Council and the Clerk and all Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the General Practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C A McPHERSON

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area	7,768 Acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1972)	
(including non-civilians)	46,930
Number of dwelling houses (at 1st April, 1972)	13,470
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1972)	£2,697,636
Rates in the £ (for year commencing 1.4.72)	91.2p
Product of a 1p Rate (for year commencing 1st April, 1972)	£26,500

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COMPARABILITY FACTORS - BIRTHS 0 96 - DEATHS 1.51

LIVE BIRTHS	736
Legitimate - Male 343 Female 362	
Illegitimate - Male 17 Female 14	
Crude Rate per 1,000 Population	15.7
Adjusted Rate	15.1
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	4
STILLBIRTHS	10
Legitimate - Male 7 Female 3	
Illegitimate - Male 0 Female 0	
Rate per 1,000 Total live and Stillbirths ...	13
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	746
DEATHS	280
Crude Rate per 1,000 Population	6.0
Adjusted Rate	9.1
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)	4
Legitimate - Male 0 Female 4	
Illegitimate - Male 0 Female 0	
INFANT MORTALITY RATES	
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Live Births	5
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	6
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	4
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	3
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	16
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	1.3

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks - 1 yr.	Age in Years									
				1	4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M 1	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -
Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Leukaemia	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hypertensive Disease	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	37	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	11
Other Forms of Heart Disease	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	22
Cerebrovascular Disease	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	7
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	15
Influenza	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Abortion	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill Defined Conditions	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
All Other Accidents	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Suicide & Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other External Causes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	140	140	-	1	2	2	1	2	1	14	8	26	53
													83

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at Guildford is responsible for the examination of the majority of specimens submitted by this Department from cases of infectious diseases.

This laboratory also undertakes bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream, water, etc., as may be required. It also undertakes biological examinations.

The resources of the Pathological Departments of the General Hospitals are, of course, available to any General Practitioners.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council maintains the services of the following District Nurses in the area together with such reliefs as may be necessary.

Miss M. Beach	4 Robins Bow, Camberley.	Camberley 64792
Mrs. B.M. Goddard	Flat 1, Dempster House, 69 Frimley Green Road. Frimley Green.	Camberley 63049
Mrs. M.W. Brown	Treetops, Beech Road, Frimley Green.	Deepcut 5330
Mrs. H. Grosvenor	Three Farthings, Brackendale Close, Frimley.	Camberley 64310
Mrs. P. Broderick	Shelden, The Hatches, Frimley Green,	Deepcut 5137
Mrs. M. Harris	4, Kingsway, Blackwater.	Camberley 21890
Mrs. P. Spinks	6, Sandown Drive, Park- side, Frimley.	Camberley 25292
Mrs. G. Caton	20, Meadow Way, Blackwater.	Camberley 25761
Mrs. V.M. Engall	Genevieve, Glenmount Road, Mytchett.	Farnborough 44195
Mrs. K.M. Barrow	Chenies, Brackendale Road, Camberley.	Camberley 65587
Mrs. M.H. Gibson	14, Tennyson Way, Basingstoke.	Basingstoke 29732
Mr. C.W. Sara	Flat, Welfare Centre, Blackdown Camp.	Deepcut 5661

CLINICS AND OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES

The Surrey County Council provided the following services in the area during 1972

CLINIC	CHILD HEALTH	DENTAL ORTHODONTIC	EYE	GENERAL MEDICAL	SPEECH THERAPY	PARENTCRAFT AND RELAXATION	IMMUNISATION	DEVELOPMENTAL	WELL WOMEN	CHILD GUIDANCE
The Poplars Frimley Road Camberley (Camberley 21799)	Thursday p m	Daily	1st & 3rd Mondays p m	Thursdays a m	Wednesdays a m and p m Mon day a m	Wednesdays p m.	2nd Monday p m	-	1st & 3rd Monday a m	Fridays a m
Berkshire Road Camberley (Camberley 23955)	Monday & Wednesday p m	Tuesdays & Thursdays a m & p m	1st & 3rd Mondays a m	Wednesdays a m	Thursdays a m and p m	-	-	1st Thurs day p m.	2nd & 4th Monday a m.	-
St. Peter's Hall Frimley,	Friday p m.	-	-	Friday p m.	-	-	1st Wed- nesday p m.	-	-	-
St. Andrew's Hall Frimley Green,	2nd & 4th Thursdays p m.	-	-	2nd & 4th Thursdays p m.	-	-	1st Tues day p m	Alternate Mondays p m.	-	-
Infant Welfare Centre Blackdown	1st, 3rd & 5th Tues- days p m.	Wednesday p m	-	1st 3rd 5th Tues- days p m.	-	-	2nd Thursday p m	-	-	-
St Francis Hall Chobham Road Frimley	2nd & 4th Wednesdays p m	-	-	2nd & 4th Wednesdays p m	-	-	2nd & 4th Wednesday p m	-	-	-

Home Help Service

The service continued to expand during the year as part of the planned expansion programme. In the Autumn the service was transferred to the County's Social Service Department and its Area Social Work Office was established in a building in the grounds of the Poplars Clinic, Frimley Road, Camberley.

Hospital Services

There have been no major changes in the hospital services provided by the Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee during the year, Northfield Hospital, Aldershot (Telephone No. Aldershot 21365) is responsible for admitting the majority of the infectious diseases in the district.

It would seem that about 95 per cent of mothers are admitted for confinements in hospitals or institutions, the majority from civilian families attending Frimley Hospital or Farnham Hospital. The Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, admits many mothers from military families and has been helpful indeed in providing also for admissions from many civilian families from this District as from elsewhere.

Venereal Disease

Free and confidential advice and treatment is available at:

Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.	Females - Mondays	3.0 - 4.30 p.m.
	Friday	3.0 - 4.30 p.m.
	Males - Mondays	5.0 - 6.30 p.m.
	Fridays	5.0 - 6.30 p.m.
Woking & District Victoria Hospital, Woking.	Females - Thursdays	5.0 - 7 p.m.
	Males - Thursdays	5.0 - 7 p.m.
Aldershot Hospital, St. Georges Road, Aldershot.	Females - Mondays	11.0 - 12 noon
	Wednesdays	2.0 - 4 p.m.
	Males - Mondays	12.0 - 12.45 p.m.
	Wednesdays	4.0 - 5.45 p.m.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis Clinics are available at the following Centres:

Farnham Chest Clinic held at Northfield Hospital, Aldershot.

Wednesdays - 9.30 a.m.
Fridays - 9.30 a.m.
2.30 p.m.

and at Farnham Hospital alternate Mondays - 1.45 p.m.

Poplars Clinic, Frimley Road, Camberley - Alternate months
(first Tuesday p.m.)

Camberley Orthopaedic Clinic, London Road

Out patients clinic - Every Wednesday - 2 p.m.

Welfare Food Distribution

The Poplars Clinic	Tuesdays	2 - 4 30 p.m.
	Thursdays	2 - 4.00 p.m.
Blackdown Centre	Tuesdays	2 - 4 00 p.m.
Berkshire Road Clinic	Mondays & Wednesdays	2 - 4.00 p.m.
St. Peter's Hall, Frimley	Fridays	2 - 4.00 p.m.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality During 1972.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

NOTE: New cases includes 4 transfers (all Male)

The Register shows that the number of persons resident in the Urban District on 31st December, 1972, suffering from Tuberculosis was 108, an increase of two compared with the previous year.

	Male	Female	Total
Respiratory	61	43	104
Non-Respiratory	2	2	4

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of ages, locality, hospital admissions and deaths.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1972

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT (Corrected)										TOTAL CASES IN EACH LOCALITY				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL IN EACH LOCALITY				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS			
	All Ages - Years										Camberley and Yorktown	Frimley	Frimley Green and Mytchett	Blackdown and Deepcut									
	ALL AGES	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	9	10	14													
															15	19	20	34			35	44	45 and over
Measles	26	1	5	5	4	3	7	-	-	1	-	13	10	3					-	-			
Dysentery	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infective Jaundice	9	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Primary Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Meninges and C.N.S) (Other Forms)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac. Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac. Encephalitis (Infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac. Encephalitis (Post-Infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ac Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Para-Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food Poisoning	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	44	1	5	5	5	4	10	2	-	-	6	1	5	24	10	10	10	-	2	-	-	1	

Infective Jaundice

Nine cases were notified during the year.

Measles

There were 26 cases of this disease notified during the year

Dysentery

Three cases of suspected Dysentery were notified and the diagnosis of *Shigella Sonnei* was confirmed in two and *Shigella Flexner* in one.

Food Poisoning

Three cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year, and two cases confirmed as due to *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

Immunisation

Courses given during the year.

	Age Group 0 - 4 yrs	Age Group 4 15 yrs
Primary		
Poliomyelitis	910	95
Diphtheria	829	92
Pertussis	792	58
Tetanus	823	173
Smallpox	72	5
Measles	673	181
T.A.B. and Typhoid	3	63
Rubella	-	253
Cholera	8	53
Re Inforcing		
Poliomyelitis	19	1536
Diphtheria	17	1072
Pertussis	5	14
Tetanus	17	1295
Smallpox	16	29
T.A.B. and Typhoid	-	1

B C G Vaccination

Children over thirteen years of age are offered this type of vaccination against Tuberculosis as a routine each year and those who have not accepted this before are afforded the opportunity once again before leaving school. Students attending Universities Teacher Training Colleges and other Establishments of Further Education are also included in this scheme. If circumstances warrant it, children who have reached ten years can also now be vaccinated. The Heaf test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to Tuberculosis and if so B.C.G. vaccination is carried out. About 91 per cent of parents consented and after the preliminary skin testing was completed it was found that 98 per cent of children were negative and therefore in need of vaccination.

Mass Radiography Service

	Number X Rayed	Cases of significant pulm T B		Cases of primary lung cancer	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
General Practitioners Referrals	1,512	1	2	6	1
General Public Factory Groups etc.	1,817	0	0	1	0

Smallpox Vaccination

This is not now recommended to be given as a routine procedure in early childhood. All travellers to and from areas where Smallpox is endemic should continue to be protected by vaccination. It is also important for all health service staff who come into contact with patients to be vaccinated and regularly re vaccinated.

T.A.B. Vaccination

Injection against enteric fevers are especially available at the Clinic for school children and staff proceeding on organised trips abroad.

Swimming Baths

The Blue Pool, Camberley, continues to function as a large private swimming pool serving the area and much of its surrounding districts. It has a capacity of 250 000 gallons with a turnover period of approximately nine hours. Continuous filtration and chlorination processes are maintained.

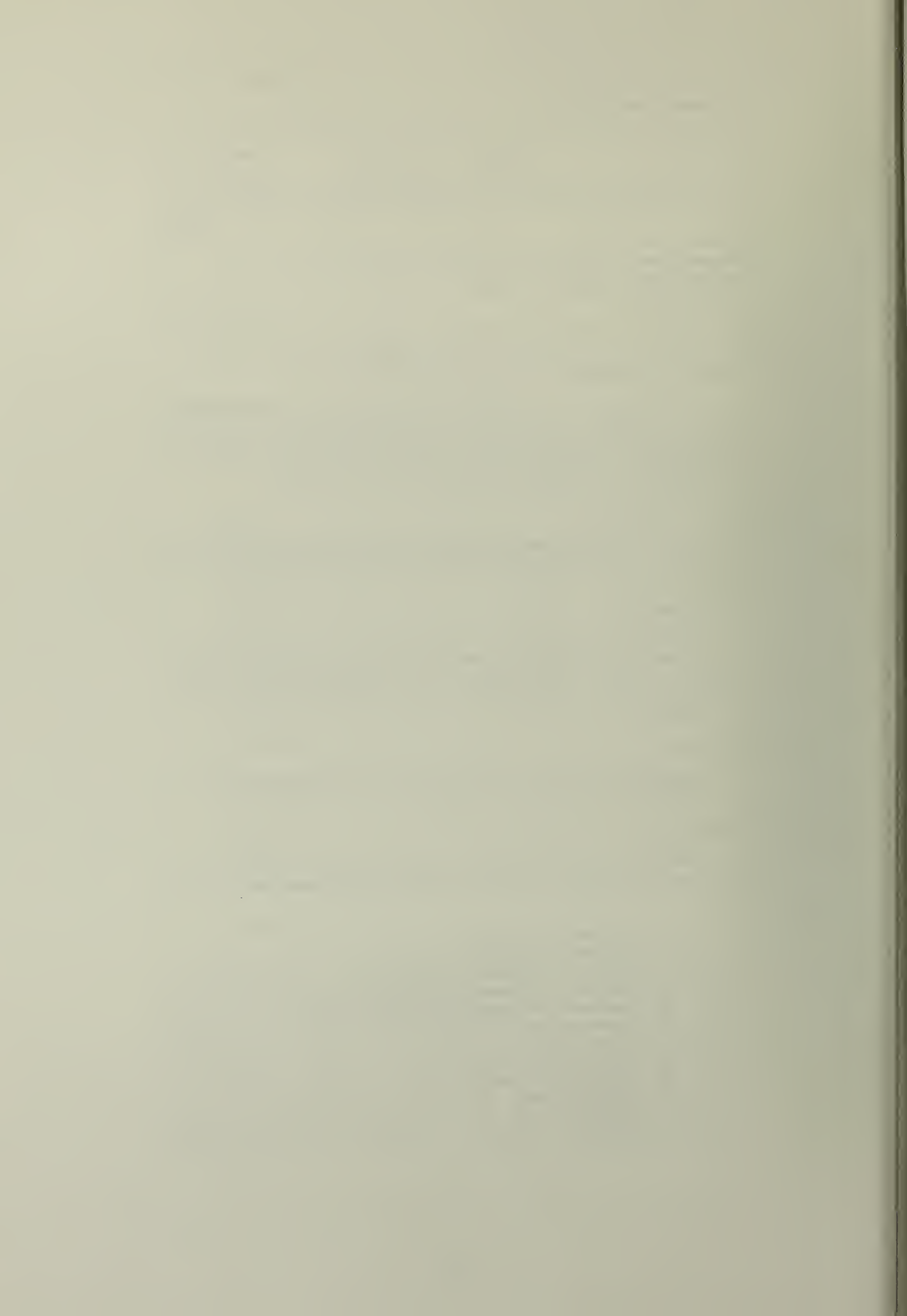
Disinfection

Disinfection in cases of non notifiable diseases may be carried out on request and the cost re charged.

Vaccines

The Public Health Department supplies or obtains most of the following preparations for the use of the general practitioners in the area.

- 1 Diphtheria Antitoxin
- 2 Diphtheria Prophylactic P T A.P.
- 3 Diphtheria Prophylactic T A F
- 4 Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic
- 5 Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Prophylactic
- 6 Whooping Cough Vaccine
- 7 Gamma Globulin
- 8 Tetanus Toxoid
- 9 Poliomyelitis Vaccine
- 10 Smallpox Lymph
- 11 Measles Vaccine
- 12 Rubella



**REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1972**

To the Chairman and Members of the

Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my sixth annual report on the environmental health circumstances of the district.

The year 1972 was one in which there was a major explosion of public opinion on matters related to conservation of the environment generated by extensive publicity on the dumping of cyanide salts and other toxic wastes on tips and in other places. These tips were not subject to effective control and were situated in the main near to industrial areas of the country. Hasty legislation was effected in Parliament and the Deposit of Poisonous Wastes Act and subsequent regulations were issued to control this

As a result of the extensive publicity on television and radio and in the press many individuals and action groups began to consider seriously the effect of the increasing industrial growth of the country and the numerical growth of population. Many enquiries were made of the Department in respect of local current and future problems and much information and advice was given as to how the Local Authority was reacting to the problems of the disposal of wastes and other toxic materials

One must face however the fact that in an industrialised age producing many synthetic materials industry whilst having an obligation to the community to avoid pollutants, must produce goods for the use of mankind at economical cost otherwise society as we know it could not be sustained. The waste is not confined to the industrial process but carried forward to disposal by the consumer. Thus there is an economic factor to be considered both by the industrialist to prevent pollution from solid liquid and gaseous wastes at source and for the local authority to dispose of the ultimate waste products from manufactured goods. In both cases it is necessary to deal with these at lowest cost compatible with the avoidance of nuisance to the population and the environment and a reasonable balance between the two maintained. Details of the action taken by this Authority are contained in the text of the report.

In the Authority one of the most progressive steps taken during the year was the introduction of the bin liner system of refuse storage and collection over some 50% of the district. This in my opinion has given considerable improvement to hygiene in storage, handling and disposal of the refuse and has to some extent offered labour savings and thus offset some of the increased workload from the growth of the district. Despite the cost of the introduction of these sacks, it is pleasing to note that the refuse collection and disposal costs continue to be among the lowest in the County.

The environmental health work of the Department continued during the year with particular emphasis upon food hygiene and welfare of employed personnel in offices and shop premises and substantial improvement in conditions has arisen from the activities of the public health inspectors though there is a continuing need for improvement

I would like to express my appreciation to all staff and manual workers for the efforts which have been put into maintaining the services of the Department and to my colleagues in other Departments for the co operation given.

STUART V. ROBINSON

Chief Public Health Inspector

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES MAINS SUPPLY

Mains water is supplied to all occupied dwellings in the district from the resources of the Mid Southern Water Company. No premises in the area are using private water supply sources. A demand for public water supply however continues to increase each year so that the national daily average consumption of water has reached 0.284 cu. metres per head per day (62.4 gallons) as compared with 0.279 cu. metres per head per day (61.3 gallons) in 1971. It is interesting to note that in the immediate post war days, the average daily consumption of water was estimated to be approximately 25 gallons per head per day. These figures reflect all types of use including industrial use, domestic water and water used for fire fighting purposes supplied from public mains.

Public Health Inspectors carry out regular sampling of water for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis, samples being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Councils Analyst. Invariably it is found that the mains water supply is bacteriologically satisfactory and a typical chemical analysis of the supply provided is set out below.

Reaction (pH)	7.5	Taste	Satisfactory	Odour	None
Colour	(Hazen Units)	Less than	5		
Appearance	Bright and clear				
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	534				
Chemical Analysis	Milligrams per litre (parts per million)				
Total solids dried at 180°C	384				
Chlorine in Chlorides as Chlorion	28				
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil				
Nitrate Nitrogen	Nil				
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01				
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.02				
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.30				
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	1.96				
Hardness as CaCO ₃ Carbonate	186				
	Non-Carbonate				
	Total				186
Excess Alkalinity	10				
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂					
Residual Chlorine	Trace				
Iron	Nil				
Other Metals	Nil				

Remarks This water is attractive in appearance and of very good organic purity and free from contaminating metals

As judged by this examination the water is pure and wholesome and fit for drinking

A degree of fluoride content is natural to the water supply this varying between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million Checks for plumbosolvency are also carried out

The health of workers and contractors employed by the Company is also ensured by medical examinations to see that no health hazard arises from this

Swimming Baths

Regular checks are made of the water supplies at public and school swimming baths and check tests made on chlorination and pH values. Whilst there is some variance of the results due to technical circumstances, remedial measures are sought and repeat samples show an improvement in and maintenance of a good quality of water for swimming purposes. Advice is also given in respect of private swimming pools in the area and in total 68 visits were made during the year to swimming pools

FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTION

Milk 66 samples of milk were procured for bacteriological examination during the year and checked for the efficiency of processing as set out below

Untreated T.T.	3
Pasteurised	46
Channel Islands	
Pasteurised	7
Ultra heat treated	6
Sterilised	4

Complaints continued to be received of dirty bottles indicating mis-use either by members of the public or due to the fact that bottles had been left lying around in places, typically building sites, where contamination by foreign material such as cement or natural growth of moulds and algae can occur. Whilst it is acknowledged that dairy managements take extensive precautions to prevent a contaminated bottle passing through the dairy, it is inevitable that human failure upon which the detection system depends largely, can allow odd bottles re-filled with milk to reach the public. This Council has however taken strong action in this respect and has taken effective legal proceedings against dairies in 2 cases during the year, resulting in fines of £20 and £15 respectively. Costs were also awarded in each case. This problem however and that of fragments of glass contained in bottled milk will remain with us whilst ever returnable glass containers are used in the food industry, and is not confined to milk only as beer and mineral water bottles are similarly subjected to mis-use although the frequency of complaint is much reduced having regard to the lesser sales of the latter commodities

Ice Cream - 36 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological testing and as will be seen only one sample fell into a category which was considered to be unsatisfactory. A repeat sample however of the same product was found to be of good standard

Grade I . 27 Grade II - 7 Grade III - 1 Grade IV - 1

Grades I and II are considered satisfactory, Grade III poor and Grade IV unsatisfactory.

Other Foods - Complaints were made during the year in respect of 62 items of foodstuffs other than bottled milk referred to previously. These all necessitated painstaking investigations and discussions with manufacturers and retailers to ascertain the source of the foreign materials which were the subject of some of the complaints or of the cause of early deterioration or failures of stock rotation. In those cases where the circumstances were such as to warrant legal proceedings being considered, reports were made to the Health Committee of the Council and a decision upon the action taken either to institute legal proceedings or to issue formal warning letters to the vendor concerned. In those cases where evidence was insufficient to warrant the foregoing action, consultations took place with the vendor or manufacturer concerned to secure an improvement in the circumstances regarding the sale of the product. Complaints from the public of food quality are welcomed, as unless the public report these facts to the Health Department, the complaint may not receive the attention which the manufacturers or retailer should pay to it. Efforts were made during the year by the issue of publicity leaflets relating to stock rotation and the coding of food to avoid some of the errors of distribution which arise and to advise retailers in particular how to effect proper marketing of their perishable commodities. There is however a continued need for education of the food handler in this field owing to the rapid turnover of staff in the retail food industry, many of whom are totally unqualified, untrained and ignorant of the need to rotate stock, to examine food during storage and pre-sale and of coding and stock systems

A table of the action taken in respect of complaints by the Health and Housing Committee is shown below:

Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Piece of string in loaf	Legal proceedings instituted, fine of £20 plus £5 costs.
Piece of hessian in loaf	Fine of £20 plus £5 costs.
Foreign material in Gruyere Cheese	Warning letter to manufacturer
Bad crab meat	Warning letter to retailer
Grease in loaf of bread	Warning letter to manufacturer
Evaporated milk like water	Fine of £20 plus £6 55 costs
Piece of wire in doughnut	Fine of £30 plus £6.55 costs
Mould on gammon steaks	Warning letter to manufacturer

Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Mouldy Flan cases	Fine of £25 plus £12 costs
Caterpillar in baby food	Fine of £20 plus £6 55 costs
Piece of string in loaf	Fine of £10
Nut and bolt in loaf	Warning letter to manufacturer
Sour smell and excess liquid to processed peas	Fine of £30 plus £5 costs
Grease in packet of cereal	Fine of £20 plus £17 00 costs
Mouldy Marmalade	Manufacturer found not guilty

Your Inspectors also visit premises at the request of managements to examine the condition of food intended for sale to ascertain its fitness and as a result of this action, the following foods were found to be unfit for human consumption or unmarketable and were surrendered voluntarily for destruction

	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
Carcase Meat and Offal fresh	7	1	20
Carcase Meat and Offal, frozen	12	2	16
Other frozen foods	10	0	20
Fresh fruit and vegetables	2	0	10
Canned fish			6
Carcase Meat and Offal, canned	1	3	20
Other canned foods	3	0	16
Frozen fish	3	3	3
Fresh fish	1	1	11
Frozen fruit and vegetables	30	3	7
Canned fruit and vegetables	14	0	6
Miscellaneous foods	5	3	14
	Gall	Qts	Pts
Drinks	24	2	1
Ice cream, trifles, yoghurts etc.	44	2	1

FOOD SAMPLING

It is a routine function of the Department to sample foods on the scale of approximately 3 per 1,000 population for chemical analysis, labelling regulations and other regulations controlling the quality of food under the Food and Drugs Act 1955. 120 samples were taken during the course of the year of which 8 were found to be irregular in some form as shown in the following table

COMMODITY	ANALYSED			ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Milk	12	-	12	1	-	1
Dairy Products						
Cream	3	6	9	-	1	1
Cheese Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter	2	1	3	-	-	-
Rice Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese	-	1	1	-	-	-
Yoghurt	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat and Meat Products						
Beef Sausages with preservative	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pork Sausages with preservative	6	-	6	-	-	-
Pork Sausages	2	1	3	2	-	2
Beefburgers	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ham	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ham and Chicken roll	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ham roll with egg	-	1	1	-	-	-
Minced Beef with onions & gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cornish Pasty	-	1	1	-	-	-
Minced Steak	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pork Pie	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rissoles in gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Oils and Fats						
Margarine	1	2	3	-	-	-
Fish and Fish Products						
Fish Cakes	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tuna	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pink Salmon	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar and Preserves						
Candied Peel	-	1	1	-	-	-
Honey	-	2	2	-	-	-
Marmalade	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jam	-	1	1	-	-	-
Crystallised Ginger	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar Confectionery & Chocolate						
Petit Fours	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vegetables & Vegetable Products						
Peas	-	2	2	-	-	-
Vegetable Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-

COMMODITY	ANALYSED			ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Vegetables & Vegetable Products (Cont'd)						
Arrowroot		1	1			
Meatless Steaks		1	1			
Spinach Leaf		1	1			
Sausalatas		1	1			
Chop Suey Vegetables		1	1			
Unseasoned Pumpkin		1	1			
Cocktail Onions		1	1			
Fruit and Fruit Products						
Frucadian Sandwich		1	1			
Cranberry Sauce		1	1			
Fruit Juice Cocktail Mix		1	1			
Lemon Juice		1	1			
Beverages						
Dandelion Coffee		1	1			
Decaffeinated Coffee		1	1		1	1
Coffee Time		1	1			
Alcoholic Drinks						
Gin	1		1			
Vodka	1		1			
Whisky	3		3			
Spices & Flavourings						
Pinch of Herbs		1	1			
Rum Flavouring		1	1			
Medium Hot Curry		1	1			
Meat & Fish Pastes						
Turkey Pate		1	1			
Toast Toppers		1	1			
Drugs						
Antiseptic Lozenges		1	1			
Aspirin Tablets		1	1			
Antacid Tablets		1	1			
Combination S. Tablets		1	1			
Junior Aspirin		1	1			
Becalm Tablets		1	1			
Bone Meal Tablets		1	1		1	1
Elasto Tablets		1	1			
Owbridges		1	1			
Tyrozets		1	1			
Balm of Gilead Chestors		1	1			

COMMODITY	ANALYSED			ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
Drugs (Cont'd)						
Cold Discs		1	1			
Iodine		1	1			
Migraleve		1	1			
Bradasol Lozenges		1	1			
Cetavex Cream		1	1			
Germolene		1	1		1	1
Antacid Powder		1	1			
Bile Beans		1	1			
Dijex Tablets		1	1			
Mendaco Tablets		1	1			
Pernivite Tablets		1	1			
Redoxan Ascorbic Acid		1	1			
Miscellaneous						
Butter Cookies		1	1			
Marzipan		2	2			
Vichy Etat		1	1			
French Dressing		1	1		1	1
Soups		2	2			
Quick Jel		1	1			
Table Jelly		1	1			
Vegetable, Bacon & Cereal		1	1			
TOTAL	35	85	120	3	5	8

Action was taken as follows in respect of samples not complying with legislation

Milk	Deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 4.5 per cent.	Advisory letter to Producer
Cream	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 0.6 per cent.	Warning letter to Manufacturer
Pork Sausages (2)	Contained added permitted preservative which was not declared.	Warning letter to Retailer
Decaffeinated Coffee	Incorrectly labelled. The word decaffeinated was not placed immediately before the word coffee in the appropriate designation.	Representation to Manufacturer who agreed to amend label

Germolene	Contained Hexachlorophene 0.56% and was likely to be injurious to the health of young babies.	Representation to Manufacturer who agreed to remove Hexachlorophene from new production
French Dressing	Incorrectly labelled. The ingredients were not listed in the order in which they were used.	Representation to Manufacturer who agreed to vary recipe to comply with labelling of Food Order
Bone Meal Tablets	The declaration of active ingredients omitted one of the constituents present in the tablet.	Representation to Manufacturer who agreed to amend label

FOOD HYGIENE

As a result of the Departmental staff being maintained at a full establishment level, it was possible to devote substantially more time to the hygiene of food premises, vehicles and also to vending machines. Again in this field the constant change of personnel requires vigilance and the desirability for frequent visits to be maintained in order to obtain good standards of hygiene. As a result of the more frequent visiting of premises, appreciably more improvements were able to be maintained as shown in the table below. One bakery was closed by agreement with the owners during the year due to its obsolescence, its incapability of complying with modern hygiene requirements at reasonable cost and having regard to a redevelopment programme for the area.

	Found	Remedied
Cleanliness - Walls	49	42
Floor	64	46
Ceiling	26	17
Woodwork	24	20
Windows	15	12
Equipment	63	51
Disrepair - Walls	29	25
Floor	28	22
Ceiling	13	11
Woodwork	27	19
Windows	12	4
Equipment	25	18
Absence of sink	9	5
Absence of wash-hand basin	24	11
Lack of water supply - Hot	24	26
Cold	5	13
Unsatisfactory temperature control	19	3
Personal Clothing and hygiene	82	60

	Found	Remedied
Absence of or unsatisfactory first aid facilities	25	17
Faulty practices	-	3
Other defects	18	12

In the early part of the year, as a result of strike action in the electricity industry, urgent visits were made to all premises where the deprivation of power supplies could have caused undue spoilage to perishable foods and an advisory leaflet was published and circulated to all food traders known to have deep freeze units which probably assisted them to take precautionary measures to prevent losses of food arising from this cause and the possibility of passing to the public food which had deteriorated in quality although it may not necessarily have been rendered unfit for human consumption.

The following is an analysis of the total food premises in the area showing the state of provision of facilities as required by the Department of Health.

TOTAL FOOD PREMISES IN AREA	266
CATEGORIES OR TRADES	
Butchers	15
Greengrocers	16
Grocers	39
School Kitchens and Factory Canteens	56
Restaurants and Cafes	37
Public Houses	25
Clubs	19
Confectioners and Ice Cream Sales	26
Dairies	2
Flour Confectioners and Bakers	10
Fishmongers	4
Wines and Spirits Shops	10
Fried Fish Shops	7

Food Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 18 (Provision of Washbasins)	264
Food Premises to which Regulation 21 applies (Provision of Sinks)	256
Food Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 21	255

FOOD POISONING INVESTIGATIONS

3 cases of food poisoning (1 Salmonella Typhimurium, 2 Salmonella Enteriditis) were notified and confirmed. These proved to be isolated instances only and no specific origin could be traced.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Public Health Acts

116 informal notices were served requiring action by owners to remedy structural defects in houses and other buildings, drainage, cesspools, sanitary accommodation etc. It became necessary to serve Statutory Notices with the approval of your Committee in respect of 30 nuisances, legally enforcing remedial measures. The conditions to which the notices related are as follows:-

	Found	Remedied
Drains and Sewers	74	105
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	-	6
Eaves gutters and rain water pipes	2	5
Sinks	3	2
W.C.s.	5	5
Roofs	7	11
Walls	1	1
Floors	5	9
Dampness Penetrating	7	4
Rising	-	6
Condensation	6	4
Accumulations	20	48
Other defects	11	24

Housing Statistics

The Housing Manager has kindly supplied the following information for incorporation in this report:-

Dwellings completed during year	-	Nil
Dwellings under construction at year end	-	196
Total number of dwellings provided by Council to year end	-	3,516
Housing application waiting list at year end	-	680

158 visits were made to regulate housing circumstances in the area under the provisions of the Housing Acts, these covering multiple occupation, unfit properties and visits in connection with improvement grants or Rent Act regulations. Demolition orders were made in respect of four houses and a voluntary undertaking not to re-let an occupied flat was given on the vacation of the tenants. The question of houses in multiple occupation continues to be a problem as it is frequently

difficult to establish the numbers of residents in such properties, furthermore any action to regulate conditions frequently results in the present occupiers receiving notices to quit from the owners and in appropriate cases these are thrust upon the housing resources of the Authority for urgent re-housing.

Nuisances

General Complaints of general nuisances affecting residents in the area were received and these led to investigation of accumulations of rubbish or noxious materials choked watercourses, dust, effluent and steam from trade and industrial premises, the keeping of animals etc

The work frequently leads to the investigation of the unusual, as members of the public, who are faced with a situation having a remote bearing upon health, resort to the health office for advice. This year for example enquiries were made regarding allegedly poisonous beans (the abricus bean) comprised in imported decorative necklaces, several sets of which were ultimately destroyed for safety. In addition the deaths of budgerigars in a household, allegedly dying from fumes arising from the coating of a domestic oven becoming overheated was investigated. In this case it was found that no poisonous fume was emitted and the deaths of the birds were considered to be due to normal avian infections

Noise Noise from industrial sources continued to warrant attention and steps were taken by persuasion and with the co operation of factory occupiers to reduce noise at source. Investigations were also made into a few complaints of noise from domestic sources these usually being resolved after an approach from the Department

Air Pollution - Routine inspections of factory premises were made during the year to check conditions as to the degree of smoke emission from furnaces and boiler plant. Fortunately in this district however most of the industrial installations of any size are modern and are therefore in compliance with the Clean Air Acts insofar as the installations are capable of burning the fuel for which they are designed without the emission of smoke. Consequently little or no nuisance arises from this type of plant unless there is mechanical failure or human error in manipulation. Industrialists in the area must however be praised as there are few instances of serious smoke emission in the district

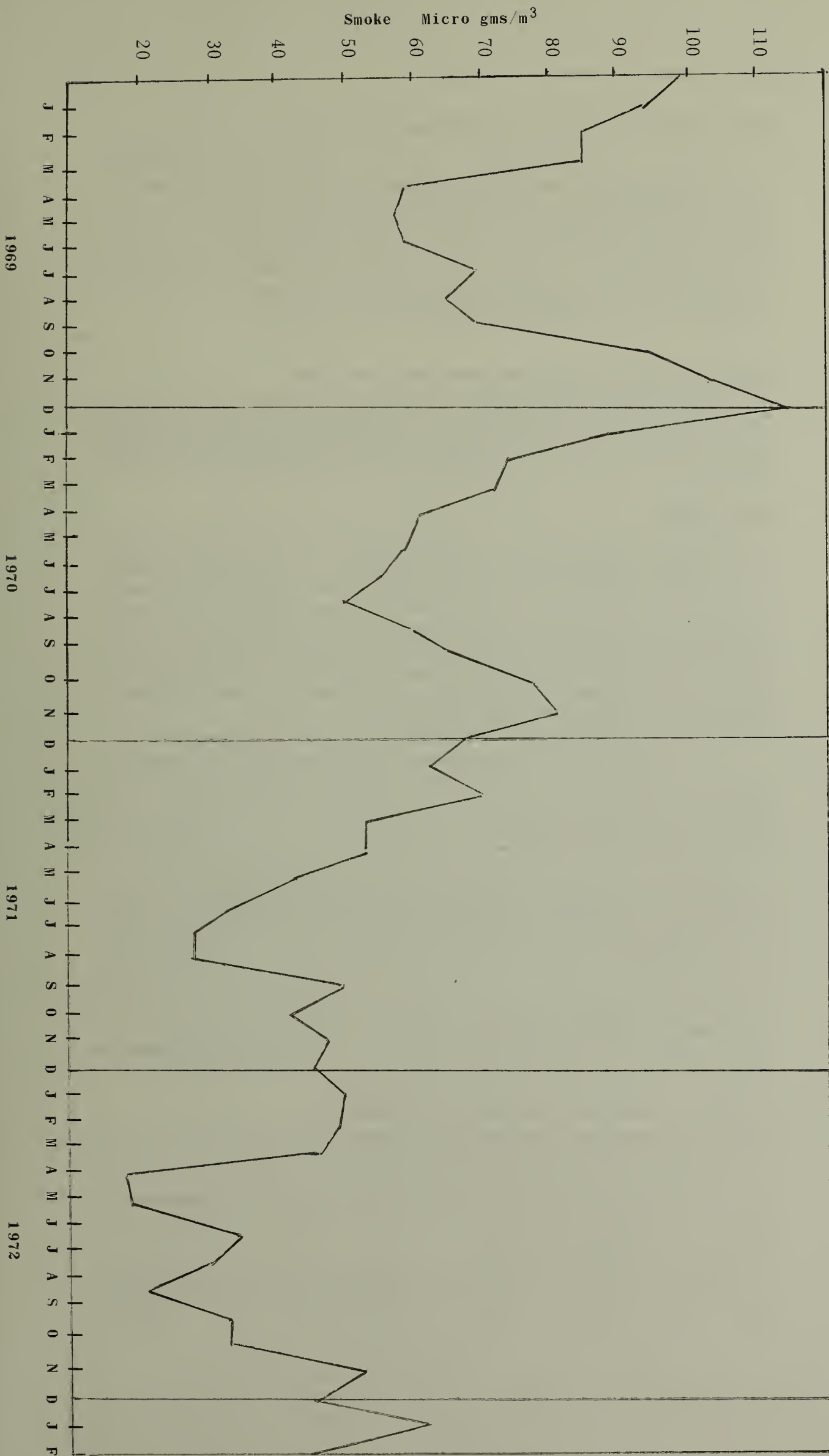
Demolition and land clearance operations however give rise to uncontrolled bonfires emitting dense black smoke on occasions and urgent steps have to be taken when these nuisances are observed to effect reduction. Whilst the legislation permits burning of certain materials, this must be done under supervision and many contractors seem to be unaware of or deliberately flaunt the law in this respect. Since the operation is a 'one off' job however it is of little advantage to recommend pursuing the matter in the courts

Volumetric Recording Apparatus

This apparatus is maintained to record the density of smoke contained in the atmosphere and the stains produced by drawing atmospheric air daily through a filter paper are measured by a reflectometer. The results of these measurements are forwarded to the Warren Spring

Laboratory of the Department of Trade and Industry to be incorporated in national summaries. The level of air pollution in the district is fairly low but the results obtained are distorted to some extent having regard to the sampling point being in proximity to the A30 trunk road. This has been palpably demonstrated by the reproduced graph which shows a marked reduction in smoke levels since the opening of the M3 motorway which has taken an appreciable volume of diesel engined road vehicles from the former route. Nevertheless there is also a general reduction in peaks throughout the year which is probably due to the increased use of natural gas, light oil and electricity for domestic heating to replace solid bituminous fuels which were a major contribution to low level pollution.

SMOKE DENSITY · LONDON ROAD · CAMBERLEY
1969-1973



Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

Regular visits were made to the four caravan sites existing in the area mainly for supervisory purposes and to ensure that the site facilities provided are kept in reasonable order. The new larger caravans now established on many sites now provide internal sanitary accommodation and bathing facilities connected to mains services and it is possible that site licence conditions may need reviewing in the future to modify the need for communal facilities which are difficult to maintain in satisfactory condition.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Inspection of premises under the above legislation was continued during the year and a report on this work has been submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity the text of which appears below together with the tables of statistics required under the Act.

Enforcement

During the course of the year the inspection of premises to comply with the provisions of the Act was continued. As in previous years a large number of the visits were follow-up visits made in order to secure compliance with written notices served subsequent to general inspections. In addition, at the beginning of the year it was felt that the register of premises, required by law, was in need of revision due to the rapid change of occupation of premises in the area as a whole, and a concerted effort was made resulting in a total survey of the district and subsequent re appraisal of the register.

The failure of ingoing occupiers to register with the department is still causing some concern and it has been found that the only practical solution to the problem is for constant surveillance of the district followed up by personal representation to the manager of the premises or person in control.

It will be noted from Table A attached that the total number of premises has increased by approximately 30% during the year 1972 and while this reflects an increase throughout the area, the majority of new registrations have been applicable to the new town centre redevelopment. Consequently the main effort of the department has been applied in this direction and it can be reported that the majority of premises have now all received a general inspection and are in full compliance with the legislation. It will also be noted that with regard to the district as a whole approximately 60% of the total registered premises have received a general inspection during the course of the year.

As was mentioned in my previous report some difficulties have been experienced on inspection of premises in the new town centre due to the lack of adequate information and co operation at the planning and building stage. While these problems were partially overcome by requesting additional details of construction and occupation from prospective occupants, the situation has resulted in a large number of otherwise avoidable alterations.

The following list shows a brief appraisal of the type of problems encountered.

1) **Ventilation** A large number of premises were found to be inadequately ventilated due to either

- (a) The obstruction of opening windows by security bars,
- (b) The total lack of fixed ventilation to a part or whole of the building
- (c) The construction of new partition walls not shown on original plans and specifications

In addition, it has been found that the need for adequate ventilation is of paramount importance with regard to modern premises as both the increased thermal insulation values of building materials and the improved lighting and heating installations contribute towards the collection of stale stuffy air pockets

2) **Heating** The modern practice in shop premises of maintaining shop front doors in a permanently open position produces a resultant heating problem if adequate provision is not made for air curtaining heaters of sufficient thermal output to allow maintenance of a suitable working temperature by the primary heating source

3) **Drinking Water** - A large number of premises were found on inspection to be without an adequate supply of drinking water from the rising main. It would appear that both prospective occupants and their respective shop fitters are not aware of this provision since in most cases the only facility provided is a wash hand basin with a hot and cold water supply situated in a water closet compartment which cannot be regarded as being suitable for the purposes of the Act

4) **Eating Facilities** The Act provides for suitable and sufficient eating facilities to be provided in shop premises for persons taking meals on the premises, but inspection reveals that in the majority of cases, this provision has not been given consideration during the preparation of plans and often results in the use of improvised facilities which though in compliance with legislation leave much to be desired in the way of comfort and relaxation for employees during rest periods

Progress in Compliance

The following table shows the progress made by occupiers in implementing the Act

	Contraventions outstanding at beginning of year	Contraven- tions found during year	Contraven- tions reme- died dur- ing year	Contraven- tions out- standing at year end
Cleanliness	0	7	3	4
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Temperature	0	3	3	0
Thermometers	3	61	37	27
Ventilation	7	81	47	41
Lighting	3	27	14	16

	Contraventions outstanding at beginning of year	Contraven- tions found during year	Contraven- tions reme- died dur- ing year	Contraven- tions out- standing at year end
Sanitary Accommodation	3	51	42	12
Washing Facilities	9	34	23	20
Drinking Water	2	27	11	18
Clothing Accommodation	2	8	6	4
Sitting Facilities	0	2	0	2
Eating Facilities	0	2	2	0
Floors. Passageways etc.	6	38	19	25
Machinery Fencing	1	2	2	1
First Aid	5	51	29	27
Abstract of the Act	6	62	44	24

Accidents

During the year 17 accidents were reported in registerable premises. The following table shows a brief appraisal of the type of accident concerned and action taken by the department following notification.

Sex	Age	Accident	Action
M	21	Strained back whilst picking up 2 lbs. packet of bolts.	No investigation required.
M	33	Caught finger between scissor lift and wall, bruising finger of left hand.	Inspection and informal advice.
F	35	Caught finger in swing door to preparation room causing bruising.	Inspection - no further action.
F	37	Whilst pulling food cabinet caught finger against wall causing bruising and sepsis.	No investigation required.
M	17	Lacerated forefinger of left hand whilst cutting chicken.	No investigation required.
F	15	Stepped back onto trolley in work room cutting heel right foot.	Investigation - formal letter re sharp edges.
F	39	Turned from workbench and dislocated knee cap.	No investigation required.
M	26	Strained back whilst loading barrow with box of fish.	Investigation - informal advice.
F	57	Whilst carrying tray of dishes, dropped tray onto right foot.	No investigation required.
F	20	Walked into swing door which did not open due to faulty mechanism.	Investigation - formal letter re retarding apparatus to door.

Sex	Age	Accident	Action
M	16	Lacerated right hand whilst cutting fat	No investigation required.
F	17	Whilst working on shop floor, fell over and sprained right wrist	Investigation - informal advice.
M	18	Whilst moving roll pallet, hand slipped causing laceration of right thumb	Investigation - formal letter re repair.
F	26	Slipped on door step to rear entrance of building and sprained ankle.	Investigation - formal letter re dangerous step
F	34	Slipped when entering walk-in fridge and sprained right ankle	No investigation required.
F	16	Fell down stairs whilst carrying tray.	Investigation - informal advice
*M	19	Whilst carrying carpet, fell through hole in wall of partially constructed building.	See note below

*This accident occurred to an employee of a firm whose premises were registerable but the part of the premises were not formally accepted for occupation at the time the accident occurred and were then subject to Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations made under the provisions of the Factories Acts. No provision appears to exist in current legislation to cover this type of situation and in the circumstances, a strong warning letter was sent to the management of the Company drawing their attention to the need to observe proper safety measures for employees at all times whether actually working within the registered premises or not

Dangerous Conditions and Practices

The recently published Robens Report on Safety and Health at Work recommends that the existing powers concerning enforcement orders should be re organised and strengthened so that inspectors are able to ensure the prompt rectification of unsatisfactory conditions. It further recommends that inspectors should have the power without reference to the courts to issue a formal Improvement Notice to an employer requiring him to remedy particular faults within a reasonable time limit.

Experience in this particular district has shown that on the occasions that a dangerous condition or practice has been found it has been remedied without delay by an informal approach to the particular employer concerned. However it is felt that the provisions recommended above would be of great value in cases where instant action is required and where the employer is unco operative

It has not been found necessary to invoke the formal provision of Section 22 of the Act during 1972 but in one particular instance an informal notice was served on a department store in the district

following the installation of an internal vertical steel ladder approximately nineteen feet in length with a steel platform fourteen inches deep, approximately ten feet above floor level, which served as means of access into the lift machinery space. Inspection revealed that the ladder required to be provided with hoops and back straps in accordance with B.S.S. 4211/67 and furthermore that counter-balanced steel trap doors with self erecting safety chains were required to the access space in the floor of the machinery room.

These contraventions of the Act were brought to the attention of the employer which has since resulted in full compliance with the legislation within a reasonable period of time.

Notification of Accidents

This again appeared to be deficient when one took into consideration the high standard of notification adopted by well managed firms and its relationship to the total number of accidents notified. This could be rectified by full communication and liaison between the enforcement authority and the Department of Health and Social Security when the latter receives claims for industrial injury benefit. This appears to have been accepted in principle by the Department of Health and Social Security by the inclusion of wording to that effect in the Industrial Injury Claim form (BI 76), but a local effort to obtain this proved unsuccessful. Perhaps the Department of Employment could examine this to ensure a higher degree of notification and investigation.

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS			
Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	18	111	48
Retail Shops	83	297	182
Wholesale shops, warehouses	NIL	2	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	17	45	45
Fuel Storage Depots	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTALS:	118	455	276

TABLE B NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS
BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

**TABLE 'C' - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE**

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1787
Retail Shops	1985
Wholesale departments, warehouses	38
Catering establishments open to the public	269
Canteens	24
Fuel storage depots	<u>NIL</u>
Total	4103
Total Males:	1784
Total Females:	2319

PEST CONTROL - RODENT DESTRUCTION

There were 303 visits and investigations made by inspectors into premises and land for the presence of rodents, the following table shows the distribution and result of treatment:-

**PREMISES TREATED AS A RESULT OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND
INVESTIGATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1972**

R A T S					
	Dwellings (including Council Houses)	Business Premises (Shops etc.)	Council Properties (other than houses)	Farms and Small- holdings	TOTAL
Visits Made	96	40	5	NIL	141
Premises Treated	72 (100)	33 (36)	3 (16)	NIL (NIL)	108 (152)
M I C E					
Visits Made	25	29	2	NIL	56
Premises Treated	16 (29)	26 (32)	1 (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	43 (61)

(The number in brackets indicate the equivalent figures for the preceding year)

Other Pests

Properties treated, normally at economical cost, during the year include the following

Ants	16	Wasps	29
Flies	1	Lice	1
Cockroaches	3	Other insects	4
Fleas	9		

Wild Animals

Complaints were also received regarding squirrels and foxes. In neither case does the Council offer a service but advice is given on methods of control. With the withdrawal by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food from providing a service to control foxes in urban areas it may be that if serious nuisance arises, the Local Authorities in such affected area may have to consider the provision of some sort of extermination measures.

House Longhorn Beetle (*Hylotrupes Bajulus*)

The advisory service continued to be available to property owners and their professional advisors. Building Societies etc.

Four previously unrecorded active infestations were detected during the year and appropriate advice given.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

I am pleased to report that this service was operated effectively during the whole of the year and there was only a small area of houses where a delay of 48 hours only occurred on one occasion. This service was maintained despite substantial absenteeism due to sickness but it reflects credit upon the conscientiousness of the employees who make every effort to ensure that all properties in the town are serviced each week. It is disturbing to find however that there are people who criticise the slight delays when a good standard of service is regularly maintained but in those areas where the standards are not so high and the collection is less frequent, the situation is accepted by the majority. Generally speaking however the public is loud in its praise for the present standards maintained.

As stated in the introductory letter the impact of the bin liner system has progressed satisfactorily and has met with the full approval of the general public. The full benefits will be realised when the whole town has been converted to the scheme.

Sickness among staff caused considerable concern as the sickness levels as shown below were extremely high in relation to previous years.

1970	81.8 man/hours per week
1971	61.5 man/hours per week
1972	125.2 man/hours per week

The absence in some cases was due to strains and back injuries possibly caused by constant lifting and the bin liner system should reduce the extent of imposed weight although this may be offset by the total amount of refuse lifted owing to the growth of the area. It is pleasing to note that at the time of writing, there has been a substantial improvement and presently the average is running at less than any of the three previous years.

Refusal Disposal

The future of refuse disposal arrangements gave considerable concern to your Committee due to the restriction of height of refuse tipped which necessitated covering a greater area of ground by a rapidly increasing output of refuse from the district and thus reducing the foreseeable life of the tip to the almost immediate future. As the function of disposal is due to be transferred to the County Council on Local Government Re-organisation in April 1974, urgent discussions took place with County representatives to ascertain the plans for the future. At the latter end of the year steps were therefore taken to obtain planning consent for additional land to be made available.

The operation of the tip was reasonably satisfactory although weather conditions in the early part of the year rendered the task onerous for the operatives. The usual steps were taken to prevent fly infestation and it was pleasing to note that these were successful to the extent that no complaints of nuisance from flies were made during the year.

An appreciable amount of trade wastes was received into the tip but an embargo was placed by the Council on the receipt of contractors' and industrial waste as a result of the diminishing tip capacity.

The salvage of paper and fibreboard was continued to produce the following results:

	Tonnes	£
Mixed Paper	211 39	2 297 43
Fibreboard	214 84	2 774 88
	<u>426 23</u>	<u>5 072 31</u>

CIVIC AMENITIES ACTS

Greater demands were made on the free service for the collection of bulky materials which cannot be collected in the course of normal refuse collection due to the equipment of the latter being designed to effect a high pay-load by compaction apparatus. There were some delays in collection of these materials as the only available time for this work is outside the normal working week. Similarly the Civic Amenities bay provided for householders to dump any unwanted materials is overburdened and results in extensive clearance operations each week.

DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT 1972

This Act came into operation after considerable publicity arising from allegations that toxic and noxious materials were being deposited

without control on areas of land, mainly in the Midlands and giving rise to environmental hazards. The Act was urgently pressed through Parliament and came into operation on the 30th March to prevent the depositing of waste in such circumstances and regulations followed in August stipulating wastes which could be deposited without following the notification procedures laid down by the Act. The obligation of persons disposing of unscheduled waste to the Local Authority and River Authority of the area in which it originates and to the Local Authority and River Authority where the waste is to be deposited is required. Eleven such notices were received in regard to materials arising from the Frimley & Camberley urban area. No notices however were received for the depositing of waste in this area as no industrial tips exist. In addition to this various householders who as a result of the publicity found themselves embarrassed with highly toxic chemicals surrendered them to the Department and these were properly disposed of.

All steps were taken to advise industrialists of the operation of the Act and a list of the exempted materials together with a resume of the Act's requirements were sent to all waste producers known in the area who have used the services of industrial contractors to remove and dispose of these materials.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There are approximately 100 houses within the urban district which are continuing to use cess pools and septic tanks for drainage from the houses. The cess pool service offered to householders on the basis of two free emptyings per year was continued under contract arrangements until September when due to re organisation of the Council's gully emptying services as a result of the application of work study it was found that capacity existed for the gully servicing teams to service the cess pools and the function was transferred to the Engineer and Surveyor of the Council. Regrettably however shortage of staff arising soon after the transfer necessitated an alternative arrangement being made through the Public Health Department of the Bagshot Rural District Council which has since regularly undertaken the servicing of the cess pools in this area. For the financial period April September up to the date of the transfer, the costs were as follows

No. of Individual Dwellings serviced	47
No. of Servicings carried out	48
No. of loads removed	74
Total cost	£203.50
Average cost per cesspool serviced	£4.24

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The part time mortuary attendant Mrs D G Butler, found it necessary on grounds of ill health to retire from her post in the department. Difficulty was experienced with obtaining a replacement and in view of this and the fact that new mortuary provision was to be made at the new Frimley & District General Hospital, it was decided that the mortuary should be closed down. I must however place on record the valuable services rendered by Mrs Butler over a period of 16 years. This work is most onerous and Mrs Butler carried it out to my complete satisfaction without complaint and her service both in nursing and this occupation should be recorded with appreciation.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The position regarding inspection of factories is as shown in the tables below

1 Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1 2 3 4 6 and 7 are enforced by Local Authorities	2	1		
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	148			
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	44			
TOTAL	194	1		

2 Cases in which defects were found

	No of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H M Inspect	By H M Inspect.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S 7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	13	13	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	11	23	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	24	36	-	-	-

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956

During the year 3 visits were made to premises in connection with the Act. No contraventions were found.

SHOPS ACT 1950

Further representations were made by the men's and boys wear class of shops for opening on a six day basis. After a referendum was taken it appeared that a majority of the occupiers of this class of shop in the town desired six day opening and the Council therefore made an order to permit this.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 AND 1936

47 licences were issued during the year in respect of the storage of 221,322 gallons of petroleum spirit and 7,740 gallons of petroleum mixtures.

135 visits were made in connection with petroleum storages to ensure that licence conditions were being adhered to.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

No action needed to be taken under the provisions of this Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Five licences were issued under this Act requiring proper steps being taken to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of the animals kept.

ANIMALS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One licence only was issued for the boarding of animals.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1961

One application was made for a licence under the provisions of this Act and the Council approved a set of licencing conditions applicable to such an establishment.

PUBLICITY AND HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year talks were given to local organisation on environmental health topics and a series of information sheets were prepared and distributed either to individuals or by circulation to traders concerned. A list of the titles is given below and copies are available on request.

- No.1 - Notes on the handling and storage of frozen poultry and meat.
- 2 - Coding and handling of perishable foods.
- 3 - Wasps.
- 4 - Electricity power cuts - precautions for deep freezers and refrigerators.
- 5 - Grey Squirrels.
- 6 - Bulky refuse disposal - Civic Amenities Act 1967.

SCHEDULE OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS

made by Public Health Inspectors during the year

Food Premises, Vehicles and Vending Machines	1 348
Food Inspection and Complaints	486
Other Food Control	313
Buildings Defects etc.	277
Dampness	206
Nuisances	416
Drains and Sewers	436
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	28
Watercourses	43
Water Supply	75
Swimming Baths	68
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning Investigations	112
Pest Control House Longhorn Beetle & other Wood Boring Beetles	94
Other Pests	108
Rats and Mice	303
Housing Acts Unfit Properties including survey of properties	66
Overcrowding and Multiple Occupation	65
Improvement of Property Rent Acts etc	27
House Condition survey	184
Caravans and Sites	46
Public Cleansing	1 056
Civic Amenities Act	34
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act	1 146
Factories Act	265
Agriculture Safety Health and Welfare Provisions Act	3
Clean Air Acts	64
Noise Abatement Act	39
Petroleum Acts	118
Public Conveniences	135
Mortuary	33
Animal Welfare etc	13
Other visits interviews etc	580
National Assistance Act (Section 47)	
Shops Act (Closing Hours)	101
Scrap Metal Dealers	2
Dangerous Substances Radioactive sources	8
Piggeries and Stables	3

LEGISLATION 1972

During the year the following legislation relevant to the work of the Department was issued.

Statutes

Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act 1972

Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1972

Statutory Instruments

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

- | | | |
|-----|------|--|
| No. | 205 | Food (Control of Irradiation) (Amendment) Regulations 1972 |
| | 1117 | Milk (Special Designation)(Amendment) Regulations 1972 |
| | 1391 | Bread and Flour (Amendment) Regulations 1972 |
| | 1413 | Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1972 |
| | 1510 | Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations 1972 |
| | 1843 | Lead in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1972 |

Department of the Environment

- | | | |
|--|------|--|
| | 195 | The Goods Vehicle (Plating and Testing)(Amendment) Regulations 1972 |
| | 422 | Housing (Intermediate Areas) Order 1972 |
| | 955 | Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces)(No 2) Order 1972 |
| | 1016 | Deposit of Poisonous Waste (Commencement) Order 1972 |
| | 1017 | Deposit of Poisonous Waste (Notification of Removal or Deposit) Regulations 1972 |

